



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 24, 1911.
DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?
GROWTH OF AMERICAN FEDERATION.
WORTH OF MEN.
EQUAL SUFFRAGE QUESTION.
ATLANTA CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

No. 41

Does It Violate Constitution?

By Theodore Johnson

This article presents the main arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the Initiative Constitutional Amendment of Oregon and the tax law enacted by the people by virtue of said amendment. The points are taken from the brief of the Attorney-General in the case of Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company v. State of Oregon. The contentions of the corporation have appeared in previous issues of the "Labor Clarion."

The argument in support of the initiative legislation in question is as follows:

The writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States raises three questions: 1. Is the authority to determine whether a State government is republican in form, a political or a judicial power? 2. Whether the initiative method of enacting laws, as adopted by the State of Oregon, contravenes any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution? 3. Whether the tax imposed by the initiative act adopted by the people is violative of the equal and uniform principle of the Oregon Constitution relative to assessment and taxation?

These propositions will be discussed in the order named.

Point 1—The power to determine whether a State has a republican form of government is vested in Congress. Hence, is a political rather than a judicial question.

The federal authorities, including the Supreme Court, have treated this as a political question. Under Section 4, Article IV of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, before it can decide whether it is republican or not. (Luther v. Borden, 7 Howard 1, 42.) When a State is admitted to the Union, the decision of Congress is binding on every other department of the government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. In Texas v. White, 7 Wallace 700, 730, the court says: "But the power to carry into effect the clause of guaranty is primarily a legislative power, and resides in Congress." In Taylor and Marshall v. Beckham, 178 U. S. 548, the Supreme Court confirms that "it was long ago settled that the enforcement of this guaranty belongs to the political department." A number of policies and questions have to be

determined by Congress before admitting a new State. Among these the chief one is whether the proposed constitution of the new State is formed republican. This question does not lose its political complexion because it has arisen since the admission of Oregon into the Union. If the courts should take jurisdiction of these questions, then we have a decision upon a political question, decided by the political power, re-examined by the judicial and perhaps overthrown. Oklahoma was admitted as a State with the power reserved to the people to initiate laws, the same as reserved afterwards to the people of Oregon by amending their constitution. Is this power to be permitted to one State and denied to another, under the same federal guaranty that each State shall have the same kind of government, the political power of the government holding it to be republican in form, the judiciary that it is not? In a government where the source of all powers and where the final power rests with the people, if there is any doubt as to whether a matter should be determined by the political or the judicial branch, it should be resolved in favor of the political. In the case at bar, the original instrument having been amended, the power to re-examine the same as to whether the republican form of the State government has been changed to an un-republican form, still remains vested in Congress, where it was lodged by the Federal Constitution. If not, we are unable to conceive by what authority Congress has been divested of that power. The jurisdiction vested in a court to determine whether a constitution denies some personal or property right guaranteed in the Federal Constitution does not imply that the court can decide whether a State government was established, or is maintained republican in form, and whether it has become aristocratic or monarchical. There are no precedents enabling this court to claim the power to inquire into and decide whether the constitution of a new State seeking admission is republican in form, nor whether a State already admitted maintains such a form of government. Congress alone can enforce the guaranty confided to it by the constitution. And Congress has repeatedly decided that initiative legislation is not un-republican but conforms to what constitutes a republican form of government.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Every report reaching headquarters of the striking shopmen is encouraging. Not a single report has been received which contained bad news and the strike will soon be won. Following are a few samples of reports received:

San Francisco—Prospects of victory are looking brighter for us every day, even with the large number of scabs at work at the various shops it is plainly evident to all that the motive power and rolling stock are becoming more badly crippled up every day, and while the railroad company may be slow to admit defeat, the present state of affairs cannot possibly last much longer.

Oakland—The boys are still in the fight with the same never-die spirit, every one taking an active part on the picket line. Engine 1902 on local train struck a wagon on Oak street, injuring two men. One of them lost a hand. Engineer makes the statement that he had no air and lost control of the train; fifteen trains reported at the pier from one to nine hours late. Another batch of fifteen quit the shops yesterday, one discharged and paid off at 20 cents per hour, had been hired as a boiler maker at 50 cents per hour. Two engines had crown sheets burned by fire-up men. Engine 2067 died at the pier; 1792, 1416, 1538, 1757 and 1446 died on the road and hauled in. Engine on the Shasta Limited died at Albany, caused a delay of five hours getting relief engine. Engine on No. 3 died at Antioch, a delay of 3 hours 45 minutes.

The yards are completely tied up with B-O cars, 205 B-O cars have been sent to Alameda for storage.

Sacramento—The boys at this point are in the very best of spirits even if pay days are far between. We are out to win at all hazards, and the spirit of determination is growing stronger every hour. We all realize the fact that the fight must be won on the picket line and we have pledged ourselves to keep diligently after the work knowing that the fight centers in Sacramento. Brother Tyler has been with us and his presence has greatly encouraged the members.

San Luis Obispo—Everything progressing nicely. We cleared up \$800 from the benefit dance, estimated as the largest crowd that ever met in Rowan's Hall. The people here have certainly come to our assistance in grand style and our treasury is now in fair shape for the present and will be able to pay benefits to the needy brothers. Engine 2554 called for East with a loose tire; engine 2799 arrived on train 2 leaking like a four-inch water main.

Mojave—Still on the job and can't lose us. Quite a few non-unionists quit yesterday and the others are discouraged because they cannot mingle with the white folks. All passenger trains late, and old 2712 being used for a switch engine. Numbers of cars are being daily broken up on account of defective hand brakes. We urge every one to stand pat along the line and the octopus will soon pull in its horns. Prospects of victory looking better every day.

Roseville—We are in receipt of a donation of \$20 from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. of L. F. and E., and also of \$20 from the yardmen and switchmen at this point, which we appreciate very much. Eleven of the big Mallet engines are now tied up here. We are now busy making arrangements for our grand benefit ball Thanksgiving. Two carmen quit today; state that conditions are unbearable inside.

Caliente—All but three of the foremen are with us. Brother Dutch Stroub was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery for which he was held over to the grand jury under \$500 bonds. No engines turned out of the back shop since the strike commenced; but one deserter in our ranks.

Sparks—Still on the job. Engine failures are numerous. A number of the boys are now employed at other work and we are in a position for a long hard fight, much to the railroad company's discomfiture.

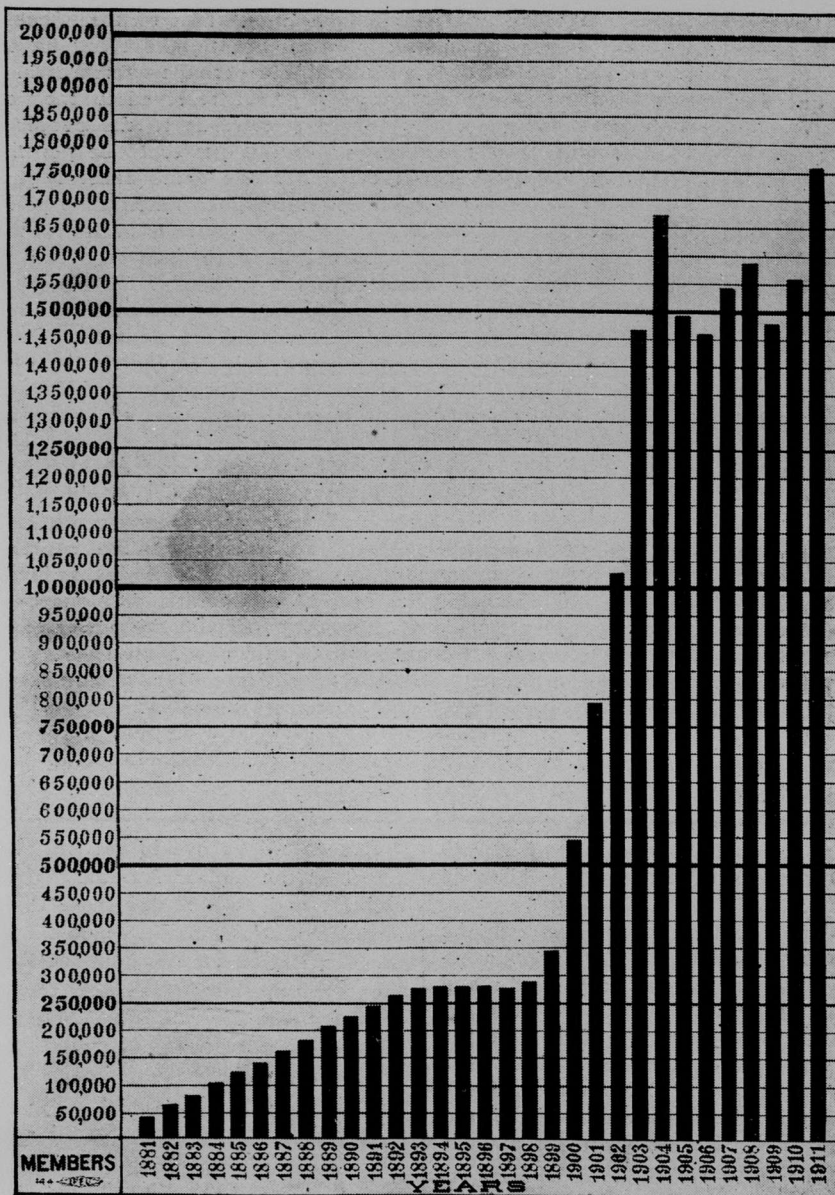
Pocatello, Idaho—Things are looking better for us every day; boys are all true blue as ever; no desertions. Engine failures more numerous; four of them last night and two this morning hauled in dead. The claim of the company that they have lots of good mechanics is not helping matters as there is no work done and everything going from bad to worse; the strikers have nothing to fear at this point; all necessary is to stay with it and they will have to come across or go out of business pretty soon.

Growth of the American Federation of Labor

Secretary Morrison's report shows the high-water mark in membership has been reached.

A resume of the growth of the American Federation of Labor (numerically) during the past thirty-one years, shown in the accompanying half-tone, cannot but encourage the trades unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize and federate the wage workers of the world. The increase in membership, with the addition of 51,300, which came with the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners, forced the average paid up and reported membership for the fiscal year 1911 up to 1,756,735, which is an increase of 194,623 over the membership of last year, and 80,535 members over the high-water mark of 1904. That the membership of the affiliated unions is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid up and reported membership for the month of September, 1911, is 1,763,614, which indicates that notwithstanding the hostile forces that are working against the labor unions, that the coming year will show an increase over the membership reported upon this year.

So that it may be seen at a glance the marvelous growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor, the following chart has been prepared to indicate the membership for each year since 1881 up to and including 1911—thirty-one years. The column for 1911, as stated above, represents 1,756,735 members.



A GRAND OLD RELIC.

John Zenor, a barber in Bowling Green, Ind., received a letter from a Brooklyn girl saying she had bought an egg on which was his address and a request for matrimonial correspondence and she wanted to begin right away.

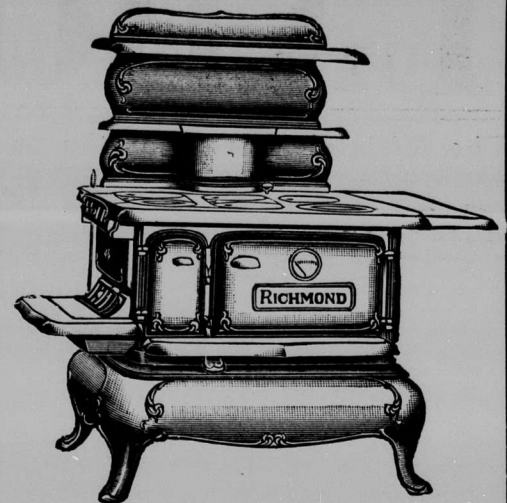
Zenor recalled that while working in an egg packing house he like other employees, used to write his name on eggs, but it was twelve years since he was last so employed. He has been married ten years and is now owner of a barber shop. The egg packing house where he worked shipped most of its eggs to eastern cold storage concerns.

"Life without laughing is a dreary blank."—Thackeray.

UNIONS TO HAVE DAILY.

The unions of Australia are to establish a daily newspaper in Sydney, and the "Worker" says:

"In the publication of a large daily paper it is essential to ensure a reasonable chance of success against those already published, that the latest and most efficient machinery should be installed, and with this end in view the directors last week invited Mr. Lamond, managing editor of 'The Worker,' to proceed to America to inspect and report upon the best types of machinery available. In pursuance of this invitation, Mr. Lamond left Sydney last Saturday to catch the San Francisco boat from New Zealand. While in America he intends to inspect the large newspaper offices and thus obtain first-hand information in regard to the necessary machinery."



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LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 18.

In 1841 Pennsylvania was on the verge of bankruptcy. The State was unable to pay interest on the public debt or even pay the wages of laborers for work done on the public improvements. Corporations were bankrupt, and merchants were in nearly as bad a situation. There was no money; and consequently, trade and production were completely paralyzed. The State of Pennsylvania, in this crisis, issued \$3,100,000 of what was called "Relief Notes," bearing simply a promise that they would be received by the treasury of the State, in payment of all taxes and other obligations due to the State. These were taken greedily by the people.

Banks inserted in the front of their books an agreement that the depositor should receive on check the same kind of money he deposited, and then took these notes. They discounted paper with them. The wheels of industry were set in motion by these, which promised nothing but that they would be received in payment of State taxes.

The State paid her domestic creditors; and these hastened to pay theirs, or to supply their wants by purchase; crops, for which there had been no market, moved. The loom and the spindle were heard again. Labor, lifted from despair, found work and wages. With the great resources of Pennsylvania and full and free development, she was soon exporting more than she imported.

Gold and silver—as usual when not needed—flowed in upon her; and the broken banks resumed specie payment.

In the same year the State of Indiana required money to complete her public works, and issued treasury notes to meet the demand. These notes bore interest, and were paid out by the State to those to whom the State was indebted. At first the banks and bankers turned up their financial noses at them; but both the principal and interest were receivable for all taxes due the State, and it was not long until they were at a premium everywhere. They were eventually all redeemed, in payment of taxes, as the law provided.

After the discovery of gold in California and Australia, there was a great demand for silver coin for the purchase of gold; and the impression was becoming general that the large acquisitions of gold would depreciate its value. A universal disposition was manifested among bullionists to exchange gold for silver. This caused the United States, Spanish, Mexican, and Central and South American silver dollars to rise to a premium of two and three per cent, for gold, at which price the Rothschilds purchased them, not only in the United States, but in all European markets of exchanges.

That the law of 1834 was not the only or principal cause of these purchases of silver, is evident from the fact that they were not confined to the United States, but existed in Europe to a greater extent than here. There the relation of 1 to 16 did not exist.

But one other fact had greater influence in causing this result. About that time, commercial treaties were, for the first time, entered into between China, the United States and Great Britain.

Silver dollars were the principal circulation of China. The Chinese were ignorant of the fact that in Europe fifteen and one-half pounds of silver were worth one pound of gold and in the United States sixteen to one. The Chinese used gold blocks for large transactions and they valued gold at only one to five. There a pound of gold was only worth five pounds of silver, while in Europe it was worth fifteen and one-

half, and in this country sixteen pounds of silver to one of gold.

Large quantities of dollars were, therefore, sent from all parts of Europe to purchase this gold in China. China was drained of gold and filled with silver dollars. Europe and America were drained of silver dollars and well supplied with gold. Owing to these facts Holland demonetized gold. While this lasted in China, some Europeans made great fortunes, but the Chinese soon discovered the trick. China had, comparatively a small amount of gold. After the demonetization of the trade dollar, the King of Siam bought these coins at 90 cents on the dollar, and had them coined into Siamese "ticols."

These "ticols" passed current for 60 cents within the kingdom; but at Singapore, Senang and Calcutta they were accepted at a discount of 20 per cent, so that their actual value was not more than 48 cents. It was said, that one trade dollar produced two "ticols"; so, it will be seen that the Siamese Government was doing a very profitable business by debasing the American eagle.

Yes, the world stands amazed when it is stated that twelve men own one-half of Scotland, while a few hundred own four-fifths of Ireland.

But right here, in free America, twelve men, today, dictate that a poor man shall pay 20 cents for a pound of meat that would furnish a handsome profit at 10 cents, and are standing despotic guard over the stomachs and backs of one hundred million people.

"West of the Mississippi, Hill, Morgan and Baker, with a little group of multimillionaire fortunes, hold ownership of twenty or twenty-five per cent of the commanding stocks in the billion and a quarter dollar "Hill system."

William Rockefeller, Stillman, and Schiff—with a very few associates—own nearly a third of the commanding stock in the billion and three-quarters Union Pacific system.

William Rockefeller and another group of multimillionaires own a smaller but practically controlling interest in the half billion St. Paul system; and John D. Rockefeller is the financial backer of the whole billion dollar Gould system. It is now tending out of the Gould hands into Rockefeller's exclusive control. The eastern link, which bounds the system to the Atlantic seaboard, has already fallen definitely into Rockefeller's ownership. The western end narrowly escaped going into the hands of Rockefeller and Schiff last spring."—See "McClure's Magazine."

(Continued next week.)



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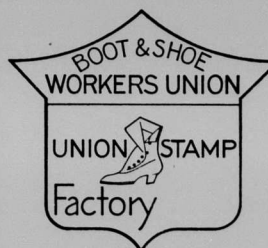


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JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ATLANTA CONVENTION.

After a stormy debate, during which the Socialists rallied to the support of the mine workers' delegation, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a vote of 11,849 to 4559 defeated the resolution calling on labor leaders to sever their connection with the Civic Federation. As a result President Gompers and fourteen other labor leaders will continue as members of the executive board of the Civic Federation.

Earlier in the day John Mitchell told the delegates it was a packed convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus, Ohio, last spring that compelled him to give up his \$6000 job with the National Civic Federation. He said that at the proper time he would furnish proof that delegates bearing fraudulent credentials were sent there to destroy him at a time when he was "bound hand and foot" in the Supreme Court of the United States, defending himself against the enemies of organized labor.

President Gompers appointed the following officers of the convention: W. G. Gredig of Atlanta Typographical Union, assistant secretary; T. N. Scales of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, sergeant-at-arms; A. M. Copeland, Brotherhood of Carpenters, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

A protest against the seating of the Car Workers' delegates was made by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, but they were finally seated.

The seating of the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers was also protested, but after a lengthy discussion they were seated.

Delegate Johanson's credentials were held up on a request of President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers, but when Delegate Gallagher explained that the Shoe Cutters had been reinstated in the San Francisco Labor Council Mr. Tobin withdrew objection and Delegate Johanson was seated.

San Francisco men appointed on committees were: Andrew Furuseth and George L. Berry, committee on president's report; Andrew J. Gallagher, committee on organization; Joseph F. Valentine, committee on education; O. A. Tveit-moe, committee on building trades.

Electrical Workers.

The executive council reported in connection with the electrical workers' controversy that the unaffiliated organization adopted the report, but burdened it with the condition that its system of district councils in cities must be adopted by the organization affiliated, a system which had been in vogue before the division and which had been discarded by the affiliated Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as being ruinous.

The affiliated organization adopted the agreement with a declaration that it waived no legal rights it held before the courts. This was interpreted by the unaffiliated organization as in conflict with the provision in the agreement that no appeal should be taken from the decision rendered in the pending case before the court. To remove that impression, the affiliated organization's convention thereupon, and without reservation, declared its approval of the agreement as drafted and agreed upon by the committees from both organizations and continued its committee. The unaffiliated organization's convention withdrew and discharged its committee from further conferences and adjourned.

At the meeting at headquarters during the week of October 16-21, desirous of having these matters authentically placed before us, we invited Mr. McNulty, president of the affiliated Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Mr. Reid, president of the unaffiliated organization, to meet with us and present the facts, the facts elicited being as we have just stated them. The question was finally asked of both Mr. McNulty and Mr. Reid: "Are you willing to recommend the settlement of the differences between the affiliated and unaffiliated brotherhoods of electrical

workers upon the exact terms of the agreement drafted and reported by the joint committee of the representatives of both organizations at the Rochester convention?"

President McNulty replied that he would recommend to his organization and the committee representing it a settlement on the exact terms contained in the joint committee's report.

President Reid replied to the same question that the matter is not in his hands but he would submit to the membership of his organization anything the executive council would furnish him.

Inasmuch as Mr. McNulty, for his Brotherhood, regards the agreement reached by the joint committee at Rochester as binding upon his organization, and Mr. Reid has answered that he would submit to the membership of his organization any recommendation made by the executive council, we urge that this convention recommend to Mr. Reid that the joint agreement reached at Rochester be submitted to a referendum vote of his membership, and that the unaffiliated organization authorize and direct a committee to meet with the committee of the affiliated organization with the view of carrying the provisions of the Rochester agreement into effect, and thus amalgamate the two organizations into one comprehensive brotherhood of electrical workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Telegram to McNamaras.

In accordance with the instructions of the convention, the following telegram was sent:

"Atlanta, Ga., November 14, 1911.

"J. J. and J. B. McNamara, Los Angeles, Cal.

"Your message of fraternal greeting, expression of hope for success of our convention and the cause of labor, and appreciation of labor's efforts in your behalf, was read to the delegates and visitors, and was received with a great demonstration of sympathetic appreciation. By unanimous vote, the convention directed me to send you the assurance of the delegates of their belief in your innocence of the crime with which you have been charged, and to pledge to you our continued moral and financial support to the end that your innocence may be established.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Newspaper Solicitors.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate A. Johannsen of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"Whereas, The Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766, was organized and duly chartered by the A. F. of L., three years ago, and

"Whereas, The union has endeavored to obtain a conference and agreement with their employers (The San Francisco Publishers' Association), and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council, seeing the justice of the Newspaper Solicitors' case, has repeatedly and continually urged the San Francisco Publishers' Association to come to an agreement with the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and failed, and

"Whereas, The executive council of the A. F. of L. has attempted to bring about an agreement between the San Francisco Publishers' Association and Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766, and failed, and

"Whereas, President Gompers, on his recent visit to California, held a three-hours' conference with the Publishers' Association, and was unable to persuade said association to even meet representatives of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union while he was present or otherwise, or even agree to accept an intermediary at any future time, and

"Whereas, Regardless of all the foregoing continued efforts on the part of organized labor to adjust the matter, the Newspaper Solicitors' Union is not only refused recognition, but has not had a conference with their employers for a period of two years, and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor stands unqualifiedly for the recognition of its

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affiliated unions and collective bargaining with their employers, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Publishers' Association claims that the revenue-producing department of their business should be absolutely under their control. If that claim is allowed it means that thousands of wage workers, such as clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, salesladies, etc., are debarred from joining and receiving the protection of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this, the thirty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as demanding of the San Francisco Publishers' Association that they deal with, and recognize the Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766, and be it further

"Resolved, That this convention empower the San Francisco Labor Council to take charge of the controversy between the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and the San Francisco Publishers' Association, and that the San Francisco Labor Council be empowered to use every means to bring about an agreement between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766."

Referred to committee on adjustment.

Civic Federation Action.

President Gompers was a pitiful figure as he defended himself against the attacks of what he termed "The Socialist element."

He spoke with great difficulty, pausing frequently in the course of his speech. His hand trembled so that he was scarcely able to hold his manuscript. His apparent weakness was commented upon by the delegates, many of whom were heard to remark, "Gompers is fast growing old."

Perhaps Gompers read this thought in the expression of the upturned faces of the delegates, for at the close of his address he said:

"I am an old man, but I shall live to see the defeat of mine enemies."

"There speaks the Richelieu of the labor movement!" exclaimed a delegate in a stage whisper.

San Francisco Delegation.

When a roll-call vote was taken every member of the San Francisco delegation lined up with the supporters of Gompers and the National Civic Federation.

The convention will recommend engaging the services of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robins to assist Job Harriman in his political campaign.

During the discussion of the subject of the union label, the labor movement of the Pacific Coast was paid a high compliment by some of the delegates, who declared that there is a far greater demand for union-labor products on the coast than in any other section of the country.

William F. Dwyer of San Francisco volunteers the information "that the laborers employed by the city of Atlanta are paid \$1.15 per day of nine hours, while the price of ham and eggs is 30 cents, the same as in San Francisco, where the laborers receive \$3 per day of eight hours."

The convention will probably complete its work Saturday morning.

MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Socialist Party is to hold an open meeting, to which all citizens are invited, in the Building Trades Auditorium on Sunday evening, November 26th, at 8 o'clock.

President Kelly of the Labor Council will preside at this meeting, which is being held to discuss ways and means of assisting in the election of Job Harriman as Mayor of Los Angeles.

The meeting will be addressed by Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Mayor McCarthy and John O. Walsh.

Many other prominent men will be on hand to address the meeting and a large audience is expected. Mayor J. Stitt Wilson is one of nature's orators and is always worth going miles to hear upon any subject.

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PACIFIC BUILDING

MORE "BLUE BOOK."

The following is taken from the Seattle "Union Record" of November 18th. This paper is published by the Central Labor Council of that city, and contains some very good advice to business men, to which we subscribe heartily:

"A man by the name of N. B. Anderson came to Seattle from San Francisco with credentials from many men prominent in California labor circles who stated he wanted credentials from the local central body in order to go to Olympia to secure copies of the labor laws of the State of Washington to put into the 'Blue Book' of California. The executive council granted credentials for that purpose and the first use made of those credentials was to solicit advertisements instead of putting the credentials to the use he claimed he desired them for. It is questionable whether the advertisements he secures will be of benefit to any of the advertisers. 'Organized Labor' and the 'Labor Clarion' of San Francisco, one the official organ of the building trades, the other of the central body, denied any connection with the 'Blue Book' or that their organizations were interested in it. We would advise the merchants and business men of Seattle to write to San Francisco to learn of the authenticity of the credentials from that point and if they do advertise to look upon it purely as a business proposition without connection with organized labor. It is mistaken philanthropy to advertise in everything that comes along because it has some special class brand upon it. In the majority of cases they are private enterprises with no benefit to anyone but the promoters and the contracts are never filled."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ENFORCED.

The employees of the Chicopee, Mass., electric light department are to be put on the eight-hour day. Alderman O'Connor, a member of the Street Carmen's Union, has been active in having the law enforced in the city departments. While there have been many delays the union councilman has finally been successful in having the law generally observed.

GREET THE HOLIDAYS

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You will enjoy your holidays much better if you will wear a "Kelleher & Browne" made suit, because the quality of the goods, the tailoring and general workmanship are unsurpassed anywhere.

We have ample facilities for executing your Holiday Suit or Overcoat. In order to meet the ever-increasing business, we have just rented the entire top floor at No. 25 Third Street, for an additional workshop.

All our tailors are employed by the week—no piece work—and we maintain only strictly Union mechanics. Nowhere else can you get better value for your money, as the suits we make have stood the test of San Francisco's most particular dressers.

Suits and Overcoats to order at from \$30 and up.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1911.

Ambition, though but feeble at the start,
Should find a place in every human heart;
For grant it takes the guise of selfish aim,
It fans the sparks of progress into flame.
And stirs the lagging mind to emulate,
In part, at least, the prowess of the great.
We see our friend, by dogged will and pluck,
Smiled on by Fame—our envy calls it Luck.
Our wandering brains are keyed to deeds anew;
We say, "What he has done, I too can do!"
Not vengeful envy this, but to impel
Our innate worth to make our minds rebel
Against that enervating sloth of soul
That draws indifference around our goal.
Upon yon summit gleams Ambition's crown;
Press up the heights, but pull no brother down.
'Tis well to "hitch your wagon to a star,"
Fight fair, fight honest, though the road be far,
So that the proud fruition of your deeds
Shall not be sullied by one heart that bleeds.

—Luke McKinney.

In the issue of November 11th of the "Chronicle" of Cincinnati, we notice an article credited to the Oklahoma "Labor Unit," which that paper took from the issue of October 20th of the "Labor Clarion." We have no objection to other papers using our articles, but some publications are in the habit of persistently doing so without giving credit. This may be flattering, but it is not right.

In contradistinction to the attitude of most political and labor papers toward women, stands that of the "Labor Clarion" of San Francisco. It contains no mushy sentimentality, recipes, or fashion notes, but prints good strong articles for women with the object of making them forceful as individuals and helpful as companions of men. On another page we reprint an article which illustrates the policy of the "Labor Clarion."—"The Woman Voter," New York.

The secretary of the California Teachers' Association, L. E. Armstrong, while he says he favors free text books, is opposed to the adoption of such a scheme until such time as the State printing office has been done away with and a clear field left for the book trust. No agent of the trust in this State could possibly do better work for his master, though he does not present a single valid argument in favor of doing away with the State printing office. We know, because of years of experience in the printing business and a knowledge of the State printing office through investigation, that text books can be produced there, that are inferior to none in the world, and at a less cost than the trust will sell for after the competition of the State office has been destroyed. His argument is weak and worthless.

THE WORTH OF MEN.

Frequently we hear the statement made that "One man is as good as another."

Never was a more absurd statement made. One man is not as good as another unless he makes himself the equal of another and struggles to maintain the equality.

One man may be born the equal of another, but by the time manhood's estate is reached the loafer who has wasted his time is not the equal of the individual who has equipped himself for the world's useful work.

All men should enter the world with equal opportunities, but justice demands, and nature complies with the demand, that the person who drills, drills, drills, will surpass the individual who takes life easy and never hustles to fit himself for the struggles necessary to improve society.

We are not contending that all individuals do come into the world with an equal chance, for that would be untrue, but we do insist that the handicap which birth gives to one human being over another does not justify the unfortunate one in becoming an idler and a burden to humanity.

There is always opportunity in this old world of ours for the boy without a chance to become a man of worth if he is willing to burn the midnight oil and is possessed of a physique capable of standing the constant grind. The boy who sits down and bewails his lack of opportunity and pities himself because of it, will in all probability be found in the same state of mind when his hair has grown gray, while the youngster who starts out with a dogged determination to overcome the handicap the world has placed upon him will be found in the end far in advance of his more fortunate brother.

One man as good as another? No, sir. Was Booth as good as Lincoln? He had far greater opportunities than had the son of the ignorant and shiftless pioneer woodsman of Illinois, but in the light of events, who will claim that he even maintained a semblance of equality. Lincoln, without a chance, and with far greater disadvantages than confronts the boy of today, became a man of worth—one of the grandest characters in all history. But this was accomplished, not through whining over his disadvantages and excusing himself from exertion because of them, but by work, study, study, work, all through life up to the fatal night of his assassination, when a life ended which had been a demonstration to the world of the value of industry and tireless toil.

The gospel we are preaching is not the accumulation of wealth, for in many cases wealth is the very antipodes of worth. The only aristocracy to be recognized is not wealth, but worth, measured by the service rendered to the world. When a real aristocrat dies he leaves the world better than he found it.

Such an aristocrat was Lincoln, and no man is as good who has rendered less service, or at least who has not done his best in trying to render service. In this world sensible persons will measure a man by his worth to humanity, and if, measured in this scale, he stands four square with other men, then he is as good; otherwise he is not, and should not be. Created things are so arranged that it requires exertion to bring them into use, and the person who fails to put forth the exertion certainly is not as good as one who does, even though he enjoys greater benefits from them. His is not honest enjoyment.

This would indeed be an unjust world if loafer and toiler were to be placed upon an equality.

Why sir, the world is full of better men than you unless you are fighting like a Trojan for the improvement of society, for the relief of human suffering and for the promotion of the progress of the race.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The efforts being made at the present time to secure the necessary signatures for the resubmission of the question of equal suffrage to the voters of this State, if it meets the fate which it abundantly deserves, shall result in ignominious failure.

The question was thoroughly discussed by the people of the State, every phase of it having received the serious and careful attention of both men and women, and the decision reached, in view of these facts, cannot be said to be other than the calm and sane action of the people of California upon this question after a most critical analysis, yet there are a few disgruntled persons who desire another chance.

Previous to the election we were told by the very persons who are now engaged in this attempt to resubmit the question that the "home-loving" woman did not want the ballot—and of course, we were to understand that the women making these statements were the "home lovers"—and that they would not take any part in politics even if it were granted to them. Now, however, we find that this species of "home loving" woman is taking a very active part in the circulation of the resubmission petitions.

We were also informed that the only women who would take an active interest in politics would be those who were bold and brazen and mannish, but now that some of the estimable ladies who made use of such arguments are actively engaged in this political move, presumably we are to understand that the ethics of society have changed over night, and that "genuine ladies" may take part in this particular political move without endangering their reputation for modesty and womanliness. These paragons of all the womanly virtues, presumably, have issued special dispensations to their sisters for this occasion, and therefore, no damage will be done to their distinctly feminine mannerisms by indulging in political activities for the purpose of denying themselves the right to do so in the future.

In the minds of the ladies engaged in this campaign it is much more desirable to be compelled to beg for legislation calculated to remedy wrongs than is the simple expedient of going to the polls and voting for it.

They are being encouraged and aided in their efforts by men, a large percentage of whom have axes of some sort to grind. These men, of course, opposed the proposition originally and were beaten in a fair and square contest in which all the ethics and rules of honorable combat were observed, yet we find them now making a display of their un-Americanism by whining and sulking over their defeat, proving conclusively that they have not in them the material of which good Americans are made.

The very foundation stones upon which republics are built demand that the minority shall abide by the decisions of the majority, and the one thing, more than any other, responsible for making the United States the grandest and most successful experiment in this form of government in the history of the world, has been the disposition of its citizens to be good losers, and when defeated to give the majority a fair and unruffled opportunity to prove the wisdom of their decision before attempting to alter the law.

These people fought a battle and lost, and are now engaged in a campaign to change the decision without a single trial in which its wisdom and worth might be proved.

The spirit of fairness and justice which dwells in the American heart will rebuke these snobs in such a decisive manner, if the question again comes to a vote, that they will remember it for many a day. Their childish conduct deserves no better fate, and the people will undoubtedly deal out justice to them.

Fluctuating Sentiments

An empty stomach will put some men's brains to work when nothing else can. It might be a good idea to starve some members of unions until their brains become active enough to appreciate the fact that many of their brothers are hungry because there is not enough demand for the union label to furnish them employment in order that they may earn the bread their stomachs crave.

It is no easy thing for a man who has put in years of hard work building up for future protection to start anew after some storm has wrecked his structure, yet it is the only sensible thing to do. Crying over spilt milk will accomplish nothing. Regrets and sorrow did not rebuild San Francisco after the disaster. The men of iron nerve and will who began the toil of reconstruction as cheerfully and as vigorously as the ant whose house of sand has been ruthlessly destroyed by a passerby are responsible for the present condition of this city. The croaker and the quitter are of little use in the world except as a source of amusement now and then. All of the things really worth while are done by those willing to try, and if they fail, try again. The quitter, like the crowing hen, is neither fit for God nor men.

Many men gaze for a few moments at some problem before them and then decide that it is too deep for them and dismiss it from their minds. Then some fellow comes along and takes a look at it and solves the problem in such a simple fashion that the other fellow then says, "Well, there was nothing to it after all." And he is right. The problem is usually simple enough, but there is a difference in the men, one man is willing to try while the other is not. The nonsensical notion that genius is necessary to accomplish much causes more failures than any other thing. Yet every day furnishes evidence that it is the determined, tireless plodder that produces the greatest practical results for humanity. The thing usually called genius is simply stored up work, reserve power hoarded for the time when it may be needed. The man who spends his time on the corner in idle conversation cannot expect to be able to cope with the fellow who utilizes every minute for improvement.

A woman, 70 years of age, was recently arrested in New York, charged with vagrancy. The police found her huddled in an ash heap of an apartment house boiler room, where she had gone to keep warm. When questioned at the police station, it came to light that she was the mother of three adult children burned in the Slocum disaster; her three children earned the money necessary to support the family. When they were taken away, she gradually sold all the little family belongings, and has been a tramp, an outcast, a vagrant, a poor, helpless old breaker of those laws designed to prevent vagrancy. What is needed at present is the passage and enforcement of strong laws which will prevent such disasters as the one which threw this helpless old woman upon the charity of a cruel and greedy world. It became necessary for her to sleep in a boiler room because of the heartless greed and selfishness of men who thought more of accumulating dollars than of protecting human life. The time has arrived for compelling the observance of regulations calculated to prevent such cases as this, and the people are going to see to it that there is more regard for human rights in the future, and that property rights shall cease to be considered paramount to them.

Wit at Random

A maiden there was, very sweet,
Her figure was curve-y and neat;
But when you looked down
You learned with a frown,
She'd inherited papa's big feet.

Dugan is one of the best engine drivers on the road, but like many another old-timer he is much bothered by the multiplicity of reports which the modern order of administration compels him to write out.

Recently he took over, as the seniority of the service entitled him to, one of the big runs, and he was very proud. But before long a cloud began to show itself on his usually tranquil brow.

"What's the matter?" a crony asked him. "Don't the new run suit you?"

"Not very well," answered Dugan gloomily. "I've had it three weeks, and I'm six months behind in my correspondence already."—"Youth's Companion."

"I found 50 cents this morning," confided Jimmy.

"Found a whole half-dollar!" cried his mother. "How fine! What did you do with it?"

"Pete Jones was along, so I gave him half."

"You dear, generous boy! Did you do that of your own accord?"

"Yessum—well, we decided that would be right."

"Jimmy! He didn't whip you and make you give up half?"

"No, mamma. If he'd licked me, he'd a' had it all. The scrap was a draw."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

An exchange, referring to a certain deceased citizen, said in the obituary notice: "We knew him as old Ten Per Cent, the more he had the less he spent; the more he got the more he lent. He's dead; we don't know where he went, but if his soul to heaven was sent, he'll own the harps, and charge them rent."

First Hobo—Strange how few of our youthful dreams come true, ain't it?

Second Hobo—Oh, I don't know. I remember how I once yearned to wear long pants. Now I guess I wear them longer than most any man in the country.—Louisville "Post."

"Patrick, the widow Maloney tells me that you stole one of her finest pigs. Is it correct?"

"Yes, your riverence."

"What have you done with it?"

"Killed it and ate it, your riverence."

"Oh, Patrick, Patrick! When you are brought face to face with the widow and the pig, on the great Judgment Day, what account will you be able to give of yourself when the widow accuses you of stealing?"

"Did you say the pig would be there, your riverence?"

"To be sure, I did."

"Well, then, your riverence, I'd say, 'Mrs. Maloney, there's your pig.'"—Baltimore and Richmond "Christian Advocate."

Clerk: "May I have a week's holiday, sir? I wish to get married." Employer: "Why, you were away with measles for a fortnight during the spring, and last winter you stayed away with influenza, now you want to get married. Really, Jones, there always seems to be something wrong with you."

"Oh, Mr. Smith, have you been making friends with Fido? And do you think the dear lamb likes you?"

"Well, I—I don't think he's quite decided yet—he's only had one piece."

Masterpiece in Prose

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By Henry Lee.

First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere; uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was as edifying to all around him as were the effects of that example lasting.

To his equals he was condescending; to his inferiors kind; to the dear objects of his affections exemplarily tender. Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues.

His last scene comported with the whole tenor of his life; although in extreme pain, not a sigh, not a groan escaped him, and with undisturbed serenity he closed his well-spent life. Such was the man America had lost! Such was the man for whom our nation mourns!

Methinks I see his august image, and hear, falling from his venerable lips, these deep-sinking words: "Cease, sons of America, lamenting our separation; go on, and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of our joint consuls, joint efforts and common dangers. Reverence religion; diffuse knowledge throughout your land; patronize the arts and sciences; let liberty and order be inseparable companions; control party spirit, the bane of free government; observe good faith to, and cultivate peace, with all nations; shut up every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connection; rely on yourselves only; be American in thought and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union which was the constant object of my terrestrial labors. Thus will you preserve, undisturbed to the latest posterity, the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply, if my happiness is now aught to you, the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high Heaven bestows!"

PRISON COMPETITION.

By Thomas F. Tracy.

In a former letter the evil results of the contract prison-labor system as it applies to various industries, particularly shirts, clothing, shoes, leather goods, brooms, furniture, hollow ware, and other commodities, and the manner in which these contracts were entered into, was fully explained. Most of these contracts are controlled by combinations of trusts, and various articles made under this system come directly in contact with goods of a similar character made under union conditions.

For a number of years past, we have been endeavoring to have a bill enacted by Congress which would eliminate the evils above mentioned. At the present time there is a bill under consideration by the House Committee on Labor known as the Booher Bill (H. R. 5601), and it is expected that immediately upon the assembling of Congress that the House Committee on Labor will favorably report this bill.

In order that action will be taken on this bill early in the next session, it is necessary that we exert every energy in the direction of having the bill pass the House early in the coming session of Congress, and to do this, it is necessary that the members of Congress are made aware that organized labor and its friends are desirous of action at the earliest possible moment.

Most of the members of Congress are now at home, and it is important that a committee from your union wait upon your representative in Congress and urge him to vote in favor of the passage of this bill. It is also advisable that as many members of your local as possible write a letter to the Congressman along the same lines.

LOS ANGELES POLITICALLY.**By National Socialist Press.**

Rumors are rife in Los Angeles of a proposed coup on the part of those who are desperately fighting for their political lives. The "Times" declares the city is in a terrible predicament between woman's suffrage and Socialism.

Mayor George Alexander, the aged candidate on the fusion ticket, is frothing and fuming in his chambers in the city hall. His apologists and supporters are resorting to all the old tricks of dirty, unscrupulous politicians. Their side of the campaign has deteriorated to the Billingsgate style.

Socialists have steadily forced the issues and kept their opponents on the defensive all the way down the line.

They are calling attention to the grab of the Owens river aqueduct water for the use of H. G. Otis, E. T. Earl and other patriots, who have engineered a deal to make \$50,000,000 out of land and water in San Fernando Valley.

The Socialists are calling attention to the fact that the Union Oil Company, of which E. T. Earl is the largest individual stockholder, is trying to clean up \$31,000,000 on the "Miner fill" in San Pedro harbor.

These facts, coupled with the statements that E. T. Earl and H. G. Otis, with the Hearst interests, are the publishers of the five daily newspapers that are using every means in their power to poison the well-springs of the news, to the end that the people may re-elect the corrupt gang that now infests the city hall, and the grabs of various sorts may be continued.

Burns' men are slinking about town, and there are strong rumors that they are to take a part in the coup that is to be sprung.

It is believed that the dynamite found under a bridge near Santa Barbara, recently, was placed there by operatives, for the "moral effect" it would have on the community.

"Keep on the alert. The detectives, gun-men, operatives and pick-handle thugs are preparing a plant. They will pull off an explosion of some sort a day or so before election, in a desperate endeavor to alarm the people and keep them from voting for the Socialists." This is the warning that comes from men in a position to know.

The fact that the women have their vote for the first time, adds to the danger of roorbacks, as they are gullible and inexperienced. A vast number of middle-class women are wavering around, with the probable result that they will be stampeded at the last hour and vote for the "old guard" and the "good government" candidates.

The people are deluded by the kept press and are not fully aware of what is going on. The women are bewildered and are listening to idle tales and childish lies about the Socialist candidates. They have listened to stories of a "wide-open town"; of a "red light" district; and this in a city where the social evil is rampant in the residential district.

The latest trick was to hire a dozen thugs who are acting as strike-breakers, decorate them with Harriman badges and send them to "good government meetings to create disturbances, in order to give the kept press opportunity to show the "lawlessness" of the Socialists.

Their scheme worked well, because misguided friends of the Socialists who yielded to the goading of the lying speakers talked back.

This action has been magnified a thousand fold, and the daily press bristled with lies about the affair. The Socialists were undoubtedly hurt by the plot, and it is known that a conspiracy is on foot to arrest a score of Socialists charged with interfering with fusion meetings. This plot is hatching, and the Socialists are exerting themselves to keep their comrades away from opposition meetings.

NOTES IN UNION LIFE.

The barber shop porters will hold a meeting on December 6th to discuss a plan for raising funds for the McNamara defense, in accordance with the request of the McNamara Defense League.

The executive committee of the State Federation of Labor will meet in the Labor Temple, Sunday morning. Plans for a State-wide McNamara Defense League will be discussed.

Will J. French, member of the Industrial Accident Board, has been asked to address the Gas Workers' Union regarding the Roseberry law.

The agitation committee of the label section has recommended to the section that a supply of blue Label League buttons be ordered. These buttons are worn by union men and are an indication when a wearer enters a store that he expects to buy union-label goods, and the merchants and clerks are to be made familiar with this fact by the label section.

A letter from Mrs. L. C. Walden, organizer for the Laundry Workers' Union, who has been organizing the Los Angeles field for some weeks, was read to the members of the local union Tuesday night. Mrs. Walden stated that she has been very successful in her organizing work and also in enlisting support for Job Harriman's candidacy, among the women workers of that city.

Newspaper Solicitors' Union has adopted a very neat and handy red leather-bound membership and working card for the coming year. Each member of the union is to carry his card with him, and at a glance one can see whether the solicitor has an up-to-date card, as each month of the year is printed thereon.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has decided to hold a special McNamara meeting on December 2d in Labor Council Hall, at which time ways and means of further aiding in the defense of the accused men will be discussed.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union held a high jinks and ball on Wednesday evening at their hall, 222 Van Ness avenue. An enjoyable time was had by all who attended, and the affair was a pronounced success in every particular.

The following deaths have been reported in union circles during the past week: James J. McAvin of Electrical Workers No. 633, Arthur V. Perrault of the chauffeurs, Richard J. Brady of the marine engineers, and Carl Stoll of the molders.

ORPHEUM.

The "Flying Legion," an organization composed of Panama-Pacific International Exposition boosters, who participated in the recent excursion to Phoenix and Prescott, Arizona, under the auspices of the San Francisco Commercial Club, have arranged a theater party to be given at the Orpheum Theatre this Friday evening, November 24th. Interesting pictures of incidents on the trip will be shown and special musical features will be added to the program. The program for next week will be headed by the famous Irish comedian Tom Nawn, who will present an amusing novelty in his latest sketch, "When Pat Was King." Brown, Harris and Brown will introduce a melange of fun which they style "Just to Laugh—That's All." James Diamond and Clara Nelson will furnish songs, witticisms and dances. Hinton and Wooton will play a match of soccer football mounted on bicycles. Next week will be the last of Ed F. Reynard "The Ventriloquist with a production"; Mazie King & Co.; Lynch and Zeller, and Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "The Busy Bell Boy."

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UNION MADE

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Clarence Darrow, presumably acting on the suggestion or with the consent of the McNamara brothers, will insist that the defendant be either hanged or allowed to go free.

This stand was taken Wednesday, when the attorney demanded that Judge Bordwell excuse Lowran W. Traver, who had stated that he could not convict on circumstantial evidence entirely, where the death penalty was involved. Judge Bordwell denied the defense's application "without prejudice," and announced that he would examine the authorities cited by Darrow, and if the point was well taken he would re-open the case. Should he do so it will materially alter the entire aspect of the present trial.

The code says that a man entertaining such scruples shall not "be permitted or compelled" to serve. Judge Bordwell, in denying the defense the right to challenge on this specific ground, ruled that it was the State's and not the defense's rights which would be interfered with by such a juror. The defense's rights "would be safeguarded by a juror entertaining such an opinion," he ruled, "rather than violated."

The defense wants all such jurors eliminated because the California code permits a murder case jury to find a man guilty and to fix the punishment at imprisonment for life. The defense believes jurors who are opposed to circumstantial evidence, although they believe Jas. B. McNamara guilty, would, if qualified, be unfriendly because they could convict and fix the punishment at life imprisonment, knowing well that if a mistake was committed, and it should later come to light, the mistake could be rectified.

Because of this fact, the defense argues, the State has a decided advantage in the present case, hence their demand that the court personally excuse all men holding this prejudice.

The trial drags slowly along, and is only enlivened by occasional clashes between prosecutors and defense.

Michael F. Mooney, a former miner and member of the United Mine Workers, was excused after several hours' wrangle because the prosecution forced from him the statement that it would take strong circumstantial evidence to make him convict a man of murder.

Mooney is a Catholic, and the defense made a strong fight for his retention.

Veniremen who are prejudiced against J. B. McNamara are one by one filling the jury box, and it will soon require another clearing out by the process of peremptory challenges.

The prosecutor is elated from time to time when he succeeds in getting men in the jury box who declare they believe the defendant is guilty, and that he will have to bring strong proof of his innocence.

Like a San Francisco summer fog at twilight a pall of gloom rolled over the defense in the McNamara case Wednesday, and like the fog it may dissolve, but just now J. B. McNamara's attorneys are shaking their heads over a ruling of the court by which two more jurors who believe McNamara guilty were kept in the box. One of them said he was afraid he could not lay aside his prejudice and that he would hate to be tried by a juror feeling as he does.

S. P. Olcott of Pomona is the juror whose own sense of fairness rebelled at serving, and Judge Bordwell decided that Olcott and A. J. Stevens, a retired rancher at Whittier, had found their belief in the defendant's guilt only from reading newspapers, and that such an opinion does not disqualify them. Both are readers of the "Times," and although the "Times" was probably a victim of the alleged crime, the court has refused to attach any more weight to opinions formed by reading the "Times" than by reading any other newspaper.

The court's ruling leaves four men in the box

who believe McNamara guilty. The others are F. A. McBurney and T. H. Marshall. All four will be removed by peremptory challenges, of which only eleven remain to the defense.

Darrow's troubles did not end with the seating of Olcott and Stevens. An hour later the court overruled his challenge of F. A. Brode, a real estate dealer and client of Wheaton Gray, one of the outside lawyers retained by the prosecution. Brode had a "newspaper" opinion that McNamara is guilty.

On top of this, Judge Bordwell denied Darrow's application that the court instruct the District Attorney to apply the circumstantial evidence test to all jurors, instead of only to those whom the prosecution does not want. A minute later, he denied also a request that the court apply this test and excuse all talesmen who do not survive it.

Talesman Brode, interrogated by Lecompte Davis of the defense, declared with emphasis that he thought labor unions as conducted in the State of California were a menace to its prosperity.

"And their existence is not good for the prosperity of the country?" asked Davis.

Objection to the question was sustained, the Court holding that it was "a leading question."

A sharp colloquy ensued, and Attorney Darrow interjected a long exception into the record, holding that the question was pertinent. Brode was asked further if he had opposed unions before coming to California, and he said he had. His opinion was based on a study of the question, he added.

Brode had observed picketing during the strike of the local ironworkers, preceding the destruction of the "Times," and believed that the unions were conducting themselves in violation of the law.

"You knew that Job Harriman defended those arrested for picketing?" "Yes."

"You wouldn't have a feeling, for that reason, would you, against Mr. Harriman as counsel in this case?" "Oh, no," smiled Brode.

Brode said that from reading he had formed the opinion that the "Times" was dynamited. He declared he was intimately acquainted with the family of one of the victims. He asserted that he had condoled with the family, but had not discussed the disaster itself.

"Do you think that your acquaintance and that of your wife with the family of one of the victims might affect you?" asked Attorney Davis.

"I don't think it would."

Several tilts occurred between counsel on the technicalities of "leading questions." Once when the court sustained an objection of the State in this connection, Attorney Davis exclaimed:

"Your honor, it would seem to me that this is discrimination against us, as the State often has asked that kind of a question."

"Yes, and the State asks leading questions by the hour," added Attorney Darrow.

"Those remarks are improper," remarked Judge Bordwell, with some emphasis.

"Well, the record shows," rejoined Darrow, "that the court has permitted the State to ask leading questions which would disqualify him. I would like to have a ruling on that subject."

Judge Bordwell ruled that questions which might be improper in examining one juror might not be held similarly on other occasions.

"I never heard of a ruling like that," said Darrow, in a low voice.

Brode said he could not get rid of his impression that the "Times" was dynamited by labor unions, but that he had no feeling that the McNamaras were guilty. He was challenged for bias by the defense, and the State resisted the challenge.

The challenge was denied, and Brode remains on the jury.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 21, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: E. Camp, piano, Local No. 12; A. Seiffereth, trumpet, Local No. 310; A. Bertram, oboe, Local No. 310; W. Hornig, horn, Local No. 310; W. H. Decker, bassoon, Local No. 310; W. A. Wood, tympani, Local No. 47; Henry Hadley, Local No. 76.

Reinstated: J. L. Callaghan, Chas. Schimmat, F. Lackner.

Permission granted members to volunteer services for the Charity Benefit of the Theatrical Managers, at Columbia Theatre. Members to play with Karl Von Der Mehden Orchestra for concert at regular union rates.

An adjourned meeting of the union was held Wednesday, November 22d, at 11 a. m. There was a good attendance. Matters that were laid over from the last regular meeting consumed the entire session.

W. F. McKinney is back from a two-months' visit with relatives in Kansas City.

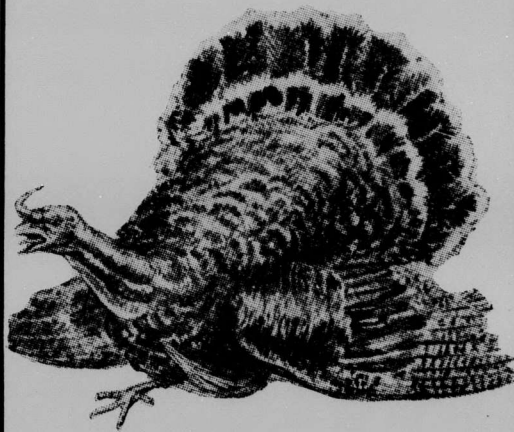
W. E. Sharp and R. H. Bassett are both reported as being on the sick list, and have substitutes on their engagements.

Members desiring any change in address or instrumentation for the new book of 1912 will please leave change with the secretary as soon as possible.

The man who does his duty as he sees it has a hard road to travel, but he has an easy conscience, and that's worth while.

A FREE Turkey Trot**A Live One at that, with Your Thanksgiving Suit**

Just to get acquainted and show you how we do it. Until Thanksgiving Day we will give any one a fat, live turkey who presents this advertisement and orders one of our classy suits.



We are better qualified to make high class suits on account of our up-to-date system.

All suits are made on the premises by skilled Union help paid by the week. Try US and let US convince you.

CLANCY
CLASSY TAILOR

992 MARKET STREET, Opposite 6th St.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 17, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal and Secretary Gallagher excused. Delegate McConaughy appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Jewelry Workers—Morris Woltar, vice A. P. Pike. Photo Engravers—Arthur Hinton. Waiters—A. C. Rose, vice Alex. Vogel. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gallagher, thanking Council for beautiful wedding gift. From San Francisco Single Tax Society, inviting the Council and affiliated unions to attend a public conference of persons interested in tax reform. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular meeting to be held on Sunday, November 19, 1911. From American Circuit of Theatres, relative to furnishing amusements.

Referred to Label Section—From Carpenters No. 1082, credentials of local agitation committee.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on the catering firm of Wheeler & Hayward. From Janitors' Union, requesting that a committee from the Moving Picture Operators in conjunction with the executive committee and themselves take up matters of importance. From Custom Tailors' Association, relative to consideration of tailors' wage scale and agreement.

Referred to McNamara Defense League—From Chauffeurs' Union, inclosing check for \$100. From Electrical Workers No. 151, inclosing \$59. From Tailors' Union No. 2, stating they have assessed their members one day's pay. From Gas and Water Workers' Union, notification that they would hold a McNamara meeting on November 23d.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Congressman A. S. Burleson, relative to tax on oleomargarine.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"—Resolutions adopted at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, declaring the Atkins Saw Manufacturers of Indianapolis, Indiana, unfair.

Referred to New Business—From Stage Employees No. 16, asking that the boycott on the Washington Square Theatre be lifted. From Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, relative to holding a joint mass meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Building Trades Council and Socialist Party, in behalf of the campaign of Job Harriman of Los Angeles.

The following resolutions were introduced by Delegates Scharrenberg, Mullen and Walsh:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from this scourge, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is about to embark on its annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States Government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 17th day of November, 1911, heartily indorses this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis; and be it further

"Resolved, That the unions of this Council be

urged to purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

A communication was received from Wm. Boon, secretary of the "Open Forum," requesting the privilege of the floor to explain Mr. Wesley Reed's attitude toward organized labor and the peace treaty of 1911 and 1912. Moved that the request be granted; motion carried.

Mr. Boon spoke briefly and pointed out that Mr. Reed had not invited any labor leaders to attend the proposed ratification meeting of the peace treaty of 1911-1912.

An unsigned communication was received from a clerk calling attention to conditions in stores on water front.

Moved that the communication be referred to organizing committee; amendment, that it be filed; amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Painters No. 19—Will hold a McNamara meeting on Monday evening, November 20th. Press Feeders—Have voted \$100 to McNamara Fund. Carpenters No. 483—Have donated \$2500 to McNamara Fund. Waiters No. 30—Have already paid \$450, and another assessment levied will add \$500 more to the fund. Electrical Workers No. 151—District Council of Electrical Workers has submitted to a referendum vote a resolution calling for an assessment of \$1 per member. Stage Employees—Have levied an assessment of \$1 per member. Milk Wagon Drivers—Will hold a McNamara meeting November 22d. Cooks No. 44—Voted \$150 to be paid immediately, and will also give one day's pay per member. Delivery Wagon Drivers—Will hold a McNamara meeting November 23d; also that Wreden & Co. are still unfair. Newspaper Solicitors—Members will give one day's pay to the McNamara Fund. Newspaper Carriers—Have given \$10 to the fund. Typographical—Have sent \$245 through International, and members will give one day's pay. Bindery Women—Have assessed their membership ten cents per week for a period of one month. Cigar Makers—Have levied an assessment on members of local; and stated that their international assessment will add \$12,000 to the fund. Bartenders—Have sent \$200 through international for McNamara Fund; also that the League of Henry IV holding dance at Scottish Rite Hall November 18th, will employ non-union bartenders. Pile Drivers—Have sent \$3000 through international for McNamara Defense Fund; also that their entire membership is under an assessment of 50 cents per month until trial is over. Housesmiths No. 78—Will give one day's pay to fund. Gas and Water Workers—Will hold a McNamara meeting November 23d. Office Employees—Will hold McNamara meeting November 22d; also request that union people employ members of the Office Employees' Union. Cloak Makers—Have given \$40; will hold a McNamara meeting Tuesday evening, November 21st. Carpenters No. 22—Have sent first installment of \$2000; members will give one day's pay. Material Teamsters No. 216—Members will give one day's pay to McNamara Fund. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Will hold McNamara meeting Wednesday evening, November 22d. Carpenters No. 1082—Will hold McNamara meeting November 24th. Felt and Composition Roofers—Will hold McNamara meeting November 21st. Carpenters No. 1640—Members will give one day's pay. Cooks' Helpers—Have given \$75.

Delegate Reguin on behalf of the Federation of Shop Employees thanked the Council and affiliated unions for assistance rendered.

Delegate McConaughy, secretary of the McNamara Campaign Committee, requested unions to send in notices of McNamara meetings by

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Gaining in popularity every day
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**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye or Bourbon

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

Soft Drink and Mineral Water

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Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.
TOM NAWN & CO., Presenting "When Pat Was King"; JAMES DIAMOND & CLARA NELSON, in "Something New"; BROWN, HARRIS & BROWN, in "Just to Laugh—That's All"; HINTON and WOOTON, Football on Bicycles; ED. F. REYNARD; MAZIE KING & CO.; LYNCH & KELLER; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT, in "The Busy Bell Boy."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

WHEN ORDERING
CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Saturday noon, of each week, as the committee meets every Saturday afternoon.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report and urges that unionists and friends purchase only Bell brand collars and cuffs; also stated that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Label Moving Picture Show would be held on the evenings of December 7th and 8th. Delegate O'Brien (chairman of the Label Section) stated that the Building Trades Council would share one-half of the expenses of union label show.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on Freight Handlers' matter; also on the complaint of Cooks' Association vs. Cooks No. 44.

On the appeal of the Label Section for funds to finance the moving picture union label show, the committee recommends that the Council donate the sum of \$150 to the Label Section to use as in their judgment will bring the best results to the label; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported progress on the proposed amalgamation of water front unions. On the matter of J. P. Sherbesman and Steam Shovelmen, your committee recommends that the secretary notify J. P. Sherbesman to cease collecting money in the name of the labor movement, as he has no authority to do so, and that all moneys collected to date be turned over to the proper organization, or returned to the men from whom it was collected; concurred in. The committee further recommends that the secretary notify all central bodies and the California State Federation of Labor regarding the above recommendation; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the boycott on the Washington Square Theatre be raised; motion carried.

Special Order of Business—The special order of business relative to the report of the law and legislative committee dealing with "home rule in matters of taxation" was taken up. The chair introduced Mr. H. A. Mason, secretary League of California Municipalities who spoke at length in regard to the plan for home rule in matters of taxation by the cities and counties of the State as proposed by the League of California Municipalities. His remarks were received with interest by the delegates.

Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley was introduced and also spoke at length on the same subject. His remarks were listened to attentively and on conclusion of same, the speakers were given a rising vote of thanks by the Council.

Delegate Nolan moved that the report of the law and legislative committee be concurred in, and that the Council use its best efforts in the carrying out of same. Amendment, that the matter lay over one week. Amendment lost, 41 in favor, 71 against. The original motion carried.

The communication from Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, dealing with the proposed mass meeting to be held in the interest of Job Harriman's campaign in Los Angeles, was taken up.

Moved that a committee of five be appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Building Trades Council and Socialist Party in compliance with request contained in the communication; motion carried.

The chair appointed Bros. E. L. Reguin, W. W. Barden, Henry Huntsman, K. J. Doyle and Phil Knell.

Receipts—Teamsters, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Painters No. 19, \$20; Stable Employees, \$10; Pattern Makers, \$24; Glass Workers, \$6; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Freight Handlers, \$4; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Cooks, \$12; Barbers, \$14; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Sign Painters, \$4; Stereotypers No. 29, \$4; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Material Teamsters, \$12; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$8; Blacksmiths No. 168,

\$4; Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; From Building Trades Council (part expenses of eight-hour day), \$214.15; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Paste Makers, \$4; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Sugar Workers, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Elevator Conductors, \$4; Cloak Makers, \$4. Total, \$508.15.

Expenses—"Bulletin," 25 cents; Wm. T. Bonsor, \$40; stenographer, \$25; Miss M. Shields, \$18; Home Telephone Co., \$7.05; postage, \$8.50. Total, \$98.80.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WM. T. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary.

PIONEER SUFFRAGETTE REGISTERS.

Recalling the bitter fight in the Legislature of 1871, when a bill to enfranchise women was defeated, Mrs. Mary Mallery Springer, 80 years of age, and surviving wife of the late Thomas A. Springer, elected State Printer in 1870, registered in Oakland as a voter and gave her political affiliation as Republican, the faith of her husband. Her interest in politics goes back to the date of her marriage, in 1848, when her husband was editor of a paper in Galena, Ill.

"We came to California in 1853," said Mrs. Springer. "My husband started a paper in Coloma, El Dorado County, within five years of the discovery of gold. Later he started the Placerville "News," in old Hangtown, then he had a paper at Jackson, Amador County. He was elected State Printer in 1870 under Governor Booth. He died in 1873. He always told me that a woman who had a good husband was sufficiently represented in politics, and I had a good husband, but I always wanted to figure things out myself. He was very much opposed to the bill in the Legislature to allow women to vote, and was glad when it was beaten.

"The best time I have had since the death of my husband was at the recent typographical convention at San Francisco. They gave me everything I wanted or could think of. Nothing was too good for me. They knew that I had read proof before most of them were born."

Mrs. Springer has one son, Thos. H. Springer, a member of the union. She was born 80 years ago in the shadow of the Catskill mountains, New York State, and was living in Wisconsin when she met her husband. She said she would register again after January 1, when new registration is required.

HOGAN AND THE INSPECTOR.

Saw funny occurrence the other day up north. I wandered into the township of A——, which contained one store, one pub, one postoffice, one drapery store, one soft goods shop, one blacksmith, one general dealer, and two whares. I might add that all except the two whares were under one roof and were controlled by Hogan. Just after I had gotten accommodation for the night a joint on horseback, with mud all over him, rolled up, and with a "Haw—hold mai horse!" he dropped off and demanded board and lodging. Then he communicated the fact that he was—"haw—the Inspector of Postoffices, etc." Hogan was all smiles, and fixed him up. Next morning there was mild ructions, and I rolled out to see the Inspector hastily clambering on his horse and threatening to shake up Hogan when he got back to headquarters. Immediately Hogan dived into his shop, and racing out with a battered old candle box in his arms and a half-sheet of penny stamps in his fingers, he heaved the lot after the cause of the trouble: "There! take your ——— postoffice. I don't want it." The Inspector didn't stop, and I haven't heard whether he shook up Hogan from headquarters; but it's no use going to look for a postoffice at A—— now, for it isn't there.



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Savings (The German Bank) Commercial

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,605,792 68
Employees' Pension Fund\$113,473 47
Deposits, June 30th, 1911.....\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets\$47,173,498 51

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

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UNION 30
MADE KEARNY
HATS STREET

NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov. Gold on Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

557 CLAY STREET, ROOM 3



OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	643 Stevenson
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(89)	Boehme & Meeceady	557 Clay
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocketer, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(5)	Daly City Record	Daly City, Cal.
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott	343 Front
(79)	Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Grimith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Larray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2349 Market
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth

(77)	Quick Print	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(218)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(83)	Rossl, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(30)	Samuel, Wm.	146 Larkin
(226)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(134)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(194)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(154)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(125)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(6)	Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(15)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(152)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(29)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(27)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(83)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(49)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(10)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(28)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(63)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(163)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(177)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(114)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(85)	Universal Press	377 Hayes
(171)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(38)	*Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(34)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(44)	Williams, Jos.	1215 Turk
(106)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(126)	Wolf, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Hauke, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sorensen Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., union printers have won a victory in their fight against a local printing concern. In submitting bids for the printing of ballots for the general election the firm referred to was low bidder and when the contract was prepared, it was drawn up in accordance with the law and the rules governing union labor—eight hours per day, etc. To this the firm objected and applied to the courts for a mandamus compelling the election commission to award the contract with the eight-hour clause eliminated. The court held that the law was plainly in favor of the contention of the Printers' Union.

In one of the local newspaper offices of Los Angeles lectures are given daily to students from high school and other institutes, the lecturer taking the students to every department of the newspaper plant. A few days ago after he had explained the linotype machine in a very creditable manner, this lecturer digressed from his subject long enough to make the following remarks: "I now call your attention to the operator, whose lily-white hands you will notice are flashing hither and thither over the key-board. Do not be surprised at his command over the machine, for he has been at it many days; enough days to make many years. He and the machine work in perfect unison; they understand each other so well that if a strange operator is put in charge the linotype will back-squirt and cut up something awful. Linotype operators are a very contented lot of fellows. They get big wages—just barrels of money—for what they do. They never ask for a raise in wages and seldom have been known to get one. They are optimistic from the fact that they are unable to turn out 250 lines an hour. They know that there is money in the chicken business. Some operators have been known to reach the grey-hair age, but a great many who have never managed to get any 'silver threads among the gold' have weeping willows growing over them. If you will come over to the next machine I will call your attention to the stoic countenance of the operator over there."—Houston "Labor Journal."

Born, to the wife of J. J. Dwyer, a son, on Sunday, November 19th. Mother and son are doing well.

The convention committee held two meetings during the week and cleaned up all matters relating to convention affairs except a few details which could not be closed at this time, such as collections on account of the souvenir, etc.

The membership committee is formulating a plan for systematic registration of all apprentices working in union offices. The committee will have a meeting of apprentices Wednesday, December 6th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at headquarters, room 236, on the second floor of the Investors' Building, Fourth and Market streets. Chairmen of offices are urgently requested to notify the apprentices in their offices of this meeting and urge them to attend. Other matters of interest will be brought to their attention.

Cyrus Fisk, formerly an officer of No. 21, was in the city and attended the last meeting of the union. Mr. Fisk is now located in the southern part of the State.

The following members comprise the next funeral delegation: A. A. Loeber, Jas. T. Lynch, Thos. W. Love, J. J. Livingston, J. C. Leshner, John Ladyman, R. C. Lightfoot, J. J. Maloney, J. C. Marshall, H. C. Mather, H. T. Meade, R. L. Meeceady, W. R. Meredith, F. R. Meyer, Leon Meyer, F. A. Meyers, O. H. Mickel, B. C. Miller, C. H. Miller, Geo. W. Miller, H. F. Miller, Jas. B. Miller, Jesse H. Miller, Ross C. Miller, W. J. Miller.

Final action will be taken on the newspaper and machine scale at the meeting on Sunday afternoon. All members interested should be on hand so as to have a thorough understanding of this matter.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Malliers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 2d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

While standing on a street corner and enjoying all the glow and color that the young girls—new and ardent recruits to union ranks, brought to the last Labor Day parade in New York, how I wished that I might have opportunity to tell them something of the hardships and lonelier days of struggle experienced by those who forged the way for them.

In the case of great leaders of any movement, we are too prone to see only their success and overlook the individual bricks that have gone to its building.

It is a matter of history that President Gompers is a cigar maker, but it is not so generally remembered that Mrs. Gompers worked in the same trade. Both went to work when they were children, and surely they were still children when they married, both under eighteen years of age.

When we visit Mrs. Gompers today, in the home which, though simple, expresses the real home maker, loving music and delighting to be hospitable, it is hard to realize that under her gentle exterior is the pluck and character which was such an important factor in the earlier labor movement.

What inspiration, after all, we found in those days, though Mrs. Gompers could only give bread and cheese to her fellow workers, who sat far into the night dreaming of the great things we hoped to see come to pass through our united efforts. Nothing can better illustrate what I recall than the following story:

There had been a cigar makers' strike in New York City, and Samuel Gompers was the leader. If we count the actual results gained, that strike was a defeat, but, after all, it is only out of such struggles that is born the spirit which makes for victory.

Among the immediate results, Samuel Gompers was blacklisted. He could get no work. There was no food in the home. Their one little girl was very ill, and Mrs. Gompers was shortly expecting another child. On one such afternoon a representative of the firm called on Mrs. Gompers and offered her \$30 a week for three months if she would persuade her husband to give up the union. White with indignation, Mrs. Gompers showed the man the door.

A little later, Samuel Gompers returned, heart-sick and discouraged, after another long day's effort to get a job. One of his fellow workers had told him of the visit of the firm's representative to his wife, and turning to her, he asked: "Well, what did you tell him?"

Wounded by what seemed such a futile question when to her there could be but one answer, Mrs. Gompers fired up:

"What do you suppose I said to him, with one child dying and another coming? Of course, I took the money!"

Stunned, as if by a blow, Samuel Gompers fell in a chair, whereupon his wife, running up to him, exclaimed:

"Good God, Sam, how could you ask such a question? Don't you know I threw the man downstairs?"—Old New Yorker, in "Life and Labor."

PRISONER IN OWN JAIL.

Former Sheriff John E. Shields of Westmoreland County, Pa., who was sentenced to two years and four months in the Western penitentiary for perjury, is a prisoner in his own jail, his conviction growing out of the coal strike in the Westmoreland fields last year. Shields was one of the active spirits in fighting the sheet and tin workers during the strike against the Steel Trust at New Kensington, Apollo and Vandergrift in 1909. He made himself conspicuously obnoxious in various ways to Organizers Arthur E. Holder and Jeff Pierce of the American Federation of Labor during the progress of the strike; these organizers having been detailed to assist the strikers. At last, Shields "got his."

BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the following matters were considered:

The Red Cross Christmas Seals of the Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis were indorsed and their purchase by affiliated unions recommended.

William Boone, secretary of the Open Forum, in an address to the Council said that the male wage earners are deeply interested in the peace proposition, as they, in case of war, can, under the provisions of the Dick military law, be put in the army to do the fighting, and, being anxious to know why labor had been ignored in the call for the meeting, he asked for an audience with Reed. He said that he was invited to call Tuesday afternoon, but the letter was not mailed until the night of that day and that when he waited on Reed the following day, he said that when he suggested several names, including that of McCarthy, Reed said that he did not want him or any of the others suggested. Boone asked that all laboring men absent themselves from the peace meeting. President Kelly said that the character of Reed was shown recently by the manner in which he spoke of the school teachers.

An anonymous communication declared that retail dealers on the water front compel their clerks to work from 12 to 14 hours a day with pay equal only to that in the sweat shops. The writer declared that a trustee of one of the water front labor organizations is interested in one of these stores, but as there was no signature to the letter and no particular store was named the Council decided that it could not take any action in the matter.

Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley and H. A. Mason of the League of Municipalities addressed the Council at length on local option in taxation. The speakers asserted that the present system is obsolete and that the proposed system is one that will place the taxation where it properly belongs, on land values. The Council adopted the report of the law and legislative committee favoring home rule in taxation, with the view of wait-

ing on the Governor and having him call a special session for one day at the close of the coming special session so this matter can be taken up and presented to the people as a constitutional amendment.

The trouble between the Washington Square theatre and the theatrical employees having been amicably settled, the boycott on this place was taken off.

The Council was invited to attend a conference called by the Single Tax Association, Saturday, November 25, in B'nai B'rith Hall, to discuss local option in taxation.

The Council concurred in the request of Representative Burleson of Texas to take action to the end that the tax be taken off oleomargarine.

The executive committee has under consideration a complaint of the freight handlers against the Southern Pacific Company.

CLASS REPRESENTATION.

Says the Cincinnati "Enquirer:"

"This is a business country, and there ought to be a majority of business men in Congress. At the next election let us send them there and give business a chance."

Would there not be a tremendous howl and protest from the "Enquirer" and other organs of predatory interests, if the result of the next campaign should hinge on a demand like this?

"This is a labor country and there ought to be a majority of laboring men in Congress. Let us send them there and give labor a chance."

Would we not be told about the wickedness of setting class against class? Then would we not be told in the next breath that there are no classes in this country? Would we not hear a lot of rot about how much better attention the "true interests" of labor would receive at the hands of a Congress composed of predatory business men (the "Enquirer's" kind of business men), than at the hands of labor representatives?

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

INDIANA STATE FEDERATION.

Your attention is called to the following resolution which was adopted at the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, and which I have been directed to forward to all State and Central bodies and all labor papers:

"Whereas, E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, has repudiated its agreement with Local 161, International Association of Machinists; and

"Whereas, This company has declared for the 'open shop,' and forced its machinists out on strike; and

"Whereas, The said E. C. Atkins & Co., manufacturers of saws, knives, trowels and tools, generally used by building trades, and also make the Hoosier Hack Saw; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Indiana State Federation of Labor place the product of the E. C. Atkins & Co., on the "We Don't Patronize List."

UNION LABEL SHOW.

The Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have each appropriated \$150 for the purpose of giving a union label moving picture show on the evenings of the 7th and 8th of December.

This show has been all over the United States and Canada and is being given under the management of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. There are four reels of pictures, displaying the labels, cards and buttons of the various crafts, with interesting pictures of various kinds sandwiched in between the different labels.

Collis P. Lovely of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will deliver a lecture at each exhibition, and an interesting program is in store for all those fortunate enough to be able to attend.

The hall in which the show is to take place has not yet been definitely determined upon, but announcement in this connection will be made later.

This show should be visited by every trade unionist in the city, and each unionist should make it a point to bring some one with him.

Admission will be free to all, and no charge of any kind or description will be made.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

Of the many governmental functions which affect the public weal, there is none so important as the power of taxation.

At the recent conference of representatives of the municipalities of the State, held at Santa Barbara, and composed as it was of the various officers of the cities of the State, the injustice of the present methods of levying and collecting taxes was clearly demonstrated.

Resolutions to that effect were unanimously adopted and a committee appointed for the purpose of furthering the interest of local option in taxation, to the end that each incorporated city, town, county, or city and county, may have the power to adopt its own system of taxation for local purposes.

The step thus taken has caused a number of citizens, heretofore prominently identified with tax reform, to call a public conference of all citizens interested in tax reform, for Saturday, November 25th, at 2 p. m., at B'nai B'rith Hall, 149 Eddy street (between Mason and Taylor streets), San Francisco, to there discuss the advisability of organizing a tax reform league throughout this State, for the purpose of bringing about the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting such local option to the various political subdivisions of the State above mentioned.

The invitation to attend this conference is not limited to residents of San Francisco, nor to any particular organization, but is broad enough to extend to all organizations and citizens of both sexes of the State interested in the issue. All are hereby invited.

The importance of the subject should warrant a large attendance. JAS. G. MAGUIRE.

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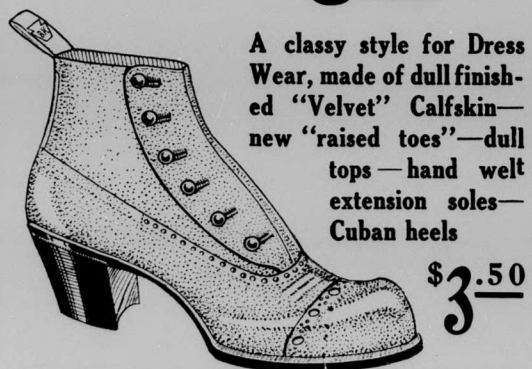
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Dull "Velvet Calf" Button Shoes

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A classy style for Dress Wear, made of dull finished "Velvet" Calfskin—new "raised toes"—dull tops—hand welt extension soles—Cuban heels

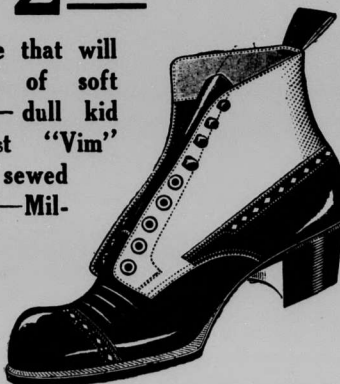
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A clever style that will please; made of soft Patent Colt—dull kid tops—newest "Vim" tipped toes—sewed extension soles—Military heels

\$2.50



The above are but a sample of the hundreds of styles of UNION-STAMPED SHOES that we show—We have them in all shapes—for Work and for Dress Wear and the prices range from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair.